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ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

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THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT

for the year

1960

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ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960 - 1961

Chairman . . . . . .Councillor J. Stevenson, J.P.

Vice-Chairman . . . . . .Councillor J.H. Wheeldon

Parishes	Councillors
Longford & Hollington	R.T. Archer
Marston Montgomery	E. Beck
Hartington Town Quarter	T.J. Brindley
Eaton & Alsop & Newton Grange	W.J. Bunting
Hognaston & Atlow	W.E. Bull
Tissington & Lea Hall	J.H. Carr
Kirk Ireton & Callow	S.W. Dean
Hartington Nether Quarter	S. Flower
Brailsford	S.G. Grix
Edlaston & Wyaston & Shirley	E.H. Hand
Parwich	Rev.F.G. Hansford
Brassington	F. Hyde
Sudbury & Somersal Herbert	H.K. Marshall
Boyleston & Cubley	S.T. Nash M.B.E.,
Bradley	T. Naylor
Clifton	G.J. Peach
Norbury & Roston & Snelston	T.G. Prince
Kniveton	Miss A. Selby
Hulland & Biggin	A.E.H. Sevier
Hungry Bentley & Alkmonton	P.S. Spencer
Doveridge	J. Stevenson J.P.
Carsington, Hopton & Ible	V. Stevenson
Mappleton & Offcote & Underwood	J. Sutton
Osmaston & Yeldersley	A. Thorp
Fenny Bentley & Thorpe	Mrs. M. Waldron
Hulland Ward & Mercaston	J.H. Wheeldon
Yeaveley & Rodsley	T.G. White
Bradbourne & Ballidon	F.B. Wright

WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . .S.T. Nash M.B.E.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council

Chairman . . . . . .T.J. Brindley

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE ASHBOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Litchfield, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

D. J. Cowen, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

P. K. Bussell, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Cert.Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, M.A.P.H.I.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

T. W. Wood

General Clerk and Typist

Miss P.A. Smith

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

23rd November, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the rural district for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The Registrar General's estimate of population again decreased slightly on the previous year's figures and now stands at 11,680 as against 11,720 in 1959.

Live births registered during the year reached 184, an increase of 27 on 1959's figures. All were legitimate births. One still birth occurred during the year, and the number of infant deaths was 3. The deaths registered during the year numbered 122, a decrease of 1 on the figures for 1959. Vascular lesions of the nervous system, heart diseases and cancer remain the 4 main causes of death although deaths from cancer fell during the year from 26 in 1959 to 17 in 1960. Cancer of the lung and bronchus, however, increased from 1 in 1959 to 2 in 1960.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year reached 71 as against 104 in 1959. Measles cases fell from 90 in 1959 to 21 in 1960 while Whooping Cough rose from 1 in 1959 to 44 in 1960. As usual children were mainly concerned with these diseases and children in the 5-9 year group were the most affected. Two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified as against 3 in 1959.

I am very happy to report once again that no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year. Two "suspect" cases, one in a man aged 38 from Boyleston and one in a man aged 24 from Sudbury were removed to Derwent Hospital during the summer months of the year, but after investigations and tests at the hospital, both were found not to be Poliomyelitis. During the year, the Minister decided to make vaccination against the disease available to persons over the age of 40 years through the General Practitioners.

New legislation which came into force during the year included Acts relating to such diverse matters as Noise, Caravans and Mental Health. All of the Acts can be regarded as milestones in the public health field. Firstly, the Noise Abatement Act has among its provisions that noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at Common Law becomes a Statutory Nuisance and can be dealt with according to the procedure provided under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Apart from action by a Local Authority, 3 or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration may make a complaint to a Magistrate. The Act undoubtedly strengthens the Council's powers to deal with complaints of noise nuisance but very few complaints of this type of nuisance have been received in the past. Secondly, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act was a direct result of the report "Caravans as Homes" by Sir Arton Wilson to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1958. The decision to conduct the investigation into the question of caravans in the first place was sparked off by pressure on the Minister by M.P.'s and the public over the Egham case when about 70 caravan dwellers in Egham were given notice to quit an unauthorised site they were occupying. The Act brought into force a new licensing system for caravans and has the objects of (1) controlling the location of caravan sites and (2) improving the conditions on sites by the requirement of a good standard of layout, equipment and maintenance, The location of caravans in this district is limited to a small number in various parts of the area, and all sites have been kept under surveillance.

Thirdly, the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into force on the 1st November, 1960. Although this Act will be operated by the County Council as the Local Health Authority, it makes fresh provisions regarding the reception, care and treatment of the mentally disordered person. The underlying principle of the Act is that mental patients should be dealt with in the same manner as all other hospital patients and only when compulsory detention is necessary will any variation of this practice be introduced. The old terms of "mental illness" and "mental deficiency" are replaced by the phrase "mental disorder" and the name of mental hospitals changed to psychiatric hospitals. It is hoped that these new arrangements will remove much of the old fashioned stigma which was at one time attached to disorders of the mind.

As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector certain legislative changes took place during the year which increased the amount of work falling to be carried out by the Inspectors. In spite of this, however, as the report shows, a large amount of very valuable work has been carried out during the year.

My sincere thanks are due, Ladies and Gentlemen, to the Chairman and Members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee for their continued support, help and encouragement, to the Clerk of the Council and the other Chief Officers for their co-operation and assistance, to the General Practitioners and Health Visitors for their help and to the staff of the Public Health Department for the zealous and efficient manner in which the work of the Department has been carried out during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MORRISSEY

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District (Acres)	86,188
Population (1951 Census)	11,219
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1960	11,680
Estimated Number of Houses	3,473
Estimated Number of Farms	1,005
Number of Parishes	47
Number of Councillors	28
Rateable Value	£84,343
Product of Penny Rate	£ 342

The primary industry of the District is Dairy Farming. Milk is taken to the various wholesale dairies, heat treated and sent out to the surrounding towns. In addition, there are two cheese factories.

In the North of the area, which is situated on the carboniferous limestone rock, there are several large quarries which supply lump limestone for road making and sugar beet refining, tarred limestone for roads, and limestone dust for agriculture and industry.

Large deposits of sand and gravel are worked for the supply of concrete aggregate in the Midland Towns.

There are also deposits of special silica sand which are made into very high temperature furnace linings at two works in the district.

The deposits of magnesium limestone are attracting firms in the Refractory and Metallurigical industries.

In the centre of the district, there is a tape mill, and a large proportion of female labour finds employment in adjacent districts in the silk and nylon industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Total	92	92	184
Legitimate	92	92	184
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	15.68
Comparability Factor	1.11
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.40
England and Wales Birth Rate for 1960	17.1

Still Births	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	10.86
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births for 1960	21.0

Total Live and Still Births	Males	Females	Total
Totals	93	93	186
Legitimate	93	93	186
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths	Males	Females	Total
	65	57	122

Crude Death Rate	10.4
Comparability Factor	1.09
Adjusted Death Rate	11.33
England and Wales Death Rate for 1960	11.5

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infantile Mortality Rates

Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births	15.22
Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Legitimate Births	15.22
Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 5.34

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births 5.34

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

	Males	Females	Total
Total	2	1	3
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 and Still Births 16.13

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

Males	Females	Total
9	8	17

Deaths from Cancer Lung and Bronchus

Males	Females	Total
2	-	2

CAUSES OF DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1960

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1960 :

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5	11
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	13	25
Coronary disease, angina	9	8	17
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	15	13	28
Other circulatory disease	6	3	9
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Bronchitis	6	1	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	4	4
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	2	3
Total	65	57	122

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1960 was 71 compared with 104 in 1959.

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2
Scarlet Fever	2	-
Measles	21	-
Dysentery	2	1
Whooping Cough	44	-
Total	71	3

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious disease notified during 1960 :-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and Over	Tot
Scarlet Fever						1	1				
Whooping Cough		5	1	3	4	5	18	6	1	1	4
Measles			2	4	1	4	6	4			2
Dysentery							1			1	
T.B. Pulmonary										2	
Total	-	5	3	7	5	10	26	10	1	4	7

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The Ministry of Health announced at the end of the year that a total of 23,361 cases of this disease were notified over the whole country in 1960 and the disease was classed as being responsible for 3,392 deaths. From these figures it would seem that Tuberculosis, rather than being eradicated is being slowly cured. But the good results now being claimed must notbe allowed to lull us into an apathetic state. It is likely that the fight against this disease will continue for some years although there are hopes that the future of Tuberculosis control and further progress to be made during the next decade will far surpass that made during the last. Two major deterents may prevent this happening. The first is that people will become complacent towards the disease and tend to regard it as "a thing of the past". It might well be that Tuberculosis will never return as a large scale killer, claiming as it did as late as 1949, approximately 15,000 people annually, but there still remains persistent pockets of infection. The second deterent might be said to be those patients who disregard the warning signs of chest disease and those who, while they consult their doctors, do not keep up the attendance at the Chest Clinic and even if they do attend, attend "careless and are un co-operative as regards treatment. This second deterent can be regarded as an offshoot of the first and thus the problem to be tackled is to get rid of the apathy in the public attitude towards Tuberculosis which still remains quite a serious threat to the general public health.

B.C.G. Vaccination

A scheme whereby 'contacts' of cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis can receive B.C.G. vaccination, administered by the Chest Physicians, has been in operation since 1950 and is generally limited to children.

The County Health Committee, on the advice of the Ministry of Health has decided that the County Scheme shall, at present, be limited to school children of the age of 13 and upwards. It is felt that at this age, usually their penultimate year at school the children can derive the benefit from the vaccination and leave school with such protection as the vaccination affords.

POLIOMYELITIS AND ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

It gives me great pleasure once again to report that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year. Two notifications of suspected cases having been removed to hospital were received, both of which proved to be negative after investigation.

The decline in the number of cases of poliomyelitis over the country as a whole continued during the year. 34 deaths were attributed to this disease as against 86 in 1959, 147 in 1958 and 246 in 1957. The Ministry of Health and the Medical Research Council have both conceded that this improvement could be said to be the result of the vaccination campaign.

During the year the Minister decided to extend still further the scope of the vaccination Scheme, this time to include persons over 40 years of age. The Minister has decided that the scheme for the over 40's is to be operated by the General Practitioners only. Thus vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to all persons.

Experiments in London and Manchester and 20 other centres continued during the year with the new "live" oral vaccine and it is thought that this method may be introduced sometime during 1961. It is intended to use the oral vaccine to supplement the killed vaccine given by injection, which will still be the main method of protection. The "live" vaccine produced by Dr. Albert Sabin is contained in a sweetened syrup and according to reports both in the Soviet Union and in the United States it has so far proved to be both effective and safe.

The Sabin vaccine is already being produced in this country and is being exported to the U.S.A. The manufacturers say they are ready to increase production so that supplies could be available for use here as soon as the Ministry of Health are satisfied as to the safety and efficacy of the new vaccine.

In the spring of this year the Minister announced that a stock of oral vaccine is now available for use, as an emergency measure, in the control of serious outbreaks of poliomyelitis.

It should be emphasised that the emergency use of oral vaccine is not intended as a substitute for routine immunisation for which inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine, in three doses administered by injection (with a reinforcing fourth dose to children of primary school age), should continue to be employed. During the year there was no suggestion that oral vaccine should replace inactivated vaccine in the general programme of vaccination against poliomyelitis. ✱

The decision whether or not a local outbreak is such that oral vaccine should be made available will be taken by the Ministry.

The arrangements regarding vaccination against poliomyelitis remained the same in this area during the year although once again there has been a noticeable "falling off" in numbers coming forward to receive the vaccination.

✱ In October 1961 the Minister of Health advised in favour of the use of the Sabin oral vaccine for primary vaccinations.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The County Council has in operation a scheme for the immunisation of persons against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. There is thought to be a risk of provoking other diseases if the antigens are combined and given in one injection and it is felt that it would be more expedient if the antigens were given singly. There is also thought to be a risk that the resultant immunity to one or more of the compenents will be impared when the antigens are given in combination. Thus immunisation against these two diseases involves two courses of injections.

Injections are given at the County Council Clinic or by the Medical Practitioners, and 'booster' doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in this districtfor some years and none occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr. J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in the district.

The figures for 1959 are shown as a comparison.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year (Primary Immunisation only).

	1960	1959
Under 1 year	128	91
1 to 4 (incl.)	55	26
5 to 14 (incl.)	72	17
Total	255	134

The outbreak of Diphtheria in Derby during the year once again spotlighted the urgent need for every child to be immunised against this disease before its first birthday and then to receive re-inforcing doses at 4 year intervals thereafter.

Immunisation against this disease was first begun in this country in the early 1940's and thereafter the number of cases of Diphtheria dropped considerably. But in recent years the campaign has met with gradual diminishing success in that the number of children who received protection by immunisation has gradually decreased. There is complacency on the part of the general public in the face of the possibility of this serious illness which may come disguised in the mildness of the early symptoms of the simple sore throat.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age over the country as a whole who have been immunised against the disease is somethat lower than 50%. Cases in the past few years have shown a tendency to increase, 192 cases were notified in 1957 and this figure increased to 271 in 1959, and while immunisation remains at a low level, it will be practically impossible to finally stamp out Diphtheria.

Fortunately the outbreak in Derby jolted a number of complacent parents into requesting immunisation for their children and it is earnestly hoped that the present higher level of immunisation will be maintained or, better still, increased.

I can only repeat the plea to parents made in my Annual Report for 1959, that all babies should be immunised by about 8 months old and thereafter should receive booster doses at 4-5 year intervals. This course of action is imperative for every child if we are to finally rid ourselves of Diphtheria.

Most primary immunisation are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The School doctors give 'booster doses' at the schools and also primary immunisations to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

Maternity Home, Green Road, Ashbourne - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tel. Ashbourne 102.

Infant Welfare Clinic

St. John's Rooms, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday, 9.15 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Clinic - St. John Street, Ashbourne - Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's," Ashbourne - By appointment.

Eye Clinic

The New County Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby,- Monday a.m.
Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Cathedral Road, Derby - Thursday 9 a.m. to 12 30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - By appointment.

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. to 12 noon (Contacts)
Telephone Derby 40366.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Miss M.G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 45468.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Dragcott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bateriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Public Health Laboratory.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Rural District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

23rd November, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work done in the Surveyor and Public Health Departments during 1960.

Negotiations have been taking place throughout the year for the formation of a joint water board, which it is hoped, will relieve the Council of their responsibilities for this public service.

It may be of interest to note that in 1905, the Kirk Ireton water scheme was carried out, and until 1937, this was the only public water scheme in the District.

In 1938, the Hartington scheme was put into operation, to be quickly followed by the first regional scheme linking Bradley, Hulland, Hulland Ward, Atlow, Hognaston, Brassington, Bradbourne and Pariwich.

The war prevented any further extensions, but immediately after the war, further extensions were commenced and by the end of the year, only the scattered hamlet of Callow and Ible were without a piped supply and tenders had been accepted for a piped supply to the latter hamlet.

Good progress is being made with providing sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in the large villages. This is a very expensive service to provide, due to the difficulties of the terrain, but will no doubt be of great value to the health of the district.

The Improvement Grant scheme is gaining momentum, and one is amazed at the change which is taking place to the country cottages where grants are being used. In many cases, what apparently would appear an uneconomic scheme of modernisation is being undertaken, and very pleasing results are being obtained. It now makes it very difficult to decide when a cottage is unfit for habitation and should be pulled down.

A considerable amount of time is being taken by meat inspection due to the number of beasts being slaughtered due to their failing the tuberculin test. It is hoped that when all the herds have been cleared of the tubercular cattle, inspection will be simplified and expedited.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the staff of the Department for their loyal service they have given and for the cordial relations which have existed between this and other departments of the Council.

I am, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. LITCHFIELD

Chief Public Health Inspector

WATER SUPPLY

After the drought year of 1959, it was felt that the scheme for augmenting supplies and provision of additional trunk mains was urgent, and as a result, permission was granted to submit the reservoir and mains extension for Hartington Nether Quarter for tender, also the Madge Hill Reservoir and new pumping and supply main from Yeldersley.

By the end of the year, the tenders had been received and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

A Tender has also been accepted for the extension of the mains to supply Ible.

Negotiations for the formation of a South Derbyshire Water Board which will absorb the water scheme of the Council are now in an advanced stage.

The following tables give details of bulk supplies of water afforded to surrounding districts.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Leek R.D.C.	1,543,000	2,934,000	5,893,000	6,253,000
Belper R.D.C.	357,000	789,000	1,077,000	1,310,000
Repton R.D.C.	28,000	32,000	26,000	49,000
also to H.M. Prison Sudbury	8,075,000	8,770,000	12,512,000	11,433,000
Ashbourne U.D.C.				1,799,000

The comparative rainfall figures taken at the Cubley Pumping Station are given in the following table.

Month	Inches			Days with .04 inch or more		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
January	2.68	2.27	5.39	17	12	12
February	4.47	0.31	2.50	15	3	13
March	1.69	1.38	1.84	9	12	10
April	0.68	2.65	1.18	3	10	9
May	2.85	0.53	1.89	15	4	5
June	4.10	1.18	3.93	15	11	10
July	4.49	1.29	3.22	15	7	13
August	2.04	0.56	4.08	10	4	12
September	3.72	0.10	5.37	14	1	14
October	2.51	1.91	5.78	12	8	19
November	1.64	3.45	3.92	8	13	16
December	3.41	4.00	3.26	15	22	10
Total	34.28	19.63	42.36	148	107	143

During the year under review there has been an increase in the number of consumers to the Council's water schemes as shown in the following lists :-

Private houses	33
Farms	10
Troughs (not on farm supply)	16
Other establishments	4

The total numbers of connections at the end of the year were as follows :-

Private houses	1916
Farms	528
Field Troughs	240
Schools	11
Other establishments	43

The total number of meters now installed on services throughout the district is 595.

During the year, the various boreholes have yielded supplies as set out in the following tables :-

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Sheen	2,270,000	21,914,000	18,786,000	21,401,000
Sturston No.1	2,424,000	26,504,000	21,900,000	2,154,000
Sturston No.2	50,000,000		18,091,000	39,929,000
Yeldersley	82,821,000	89,364,000	72,100,000	52,957,000
Yeldersley (Ladyhole)	Not in use	7,845,000	38,570,000	29,864,000
Cubley	38,103,000	42,090,000	48,823,000	49,190,000
	175,618,000	187,717,000	218,270,000	195,495,000

It will be observed that there has been a considerable decrease in demand from the normal consumers, due no doubt to the wet season and that about one quarter of the consumers are farms where the demand can vary easily up to 50%.

The No.1 Sturston pump was little used, partly due to bearing trouble and part to keep to K.V.A. charge to a minimum.

WATER SAMPLING

Samples were taken of the Council's own public water supply from the four sources and also from along the routes of the mains. Requests were also made from time to time from owners of their own private supplies for samples to be taken and the following tables give the results of the total samples taken during 1960 :-

	Type	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Councils	Chem	0	0	0
Public supplies	Bact	4	3	1
Private	Chem	2	2	-
supplies	Bact	15	5	10
Total		21	10	11

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A considerable amount of progress has been made with schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for various villages in the Rural District.

Doveridge

The scheme for sewering part of the village and construction of a new works is not yet complete and is now nearly 18 months overdue. Very slow progress is being made with the works.

Hartington

The new works are in use and are very successful.

Due to excessive leakage into the old sewers of ground water, it will be necessary to relay part of them.

Thorpe

A site for the works at Thorpe has now been agreed and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector has held a local inquiry into the scheme.

Due to the increasing number of summer visitors staying in and passing through the village. this scheme is extremely urgent.

Shirley

The scheme is now in a very advanced stage and should very shortly become operative.

The following village schemes are in various stages of preparation but none have been started: Kirk Ireton, Kniveton, Osmaston and Yeldersley, Fenny Bentley, Marston Montgomery, Clifton.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Very few complaints are now received regarding this service and these are usually due to abnormal circumstances (sickness, holidays, vehicle breakdown etc). Larger villages have an approximate 10 day collection but isolated dwellings and widely scattered parishes have their refuse collected fortnightly.

The mileage travelled by the three vehicles during the year was 41,411 and the number of bins emptied was 3973.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS YARDS.

The total number of slaughterhouses in the district is 5 and the total number of slaughtermen licensed to kill at the end of the year was 15.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2887	140	816	374	-
Number inspected	2887	140	816	374	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	3	-	2	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	611	6	22	10	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	21.27	4.29	2.94	2.94	-
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	453	5	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.73	3.57	-	4.01	-
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

As anticipated in my last report the number of animals slaughtered has considerably increased but it is anticipated that there will be a "levelling off" in the near future. A considerable quantity of the meat produced is retailed outside the district but although a Ministry grant is made to offset this the major part of the cost of the necessary inspection has to be borne by local ratepayers who derive no direct advantage.

477 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection, at one of the slaughterhouses the owner also carried on the business of slaughtering of casualty animals and so the percentage of carcases diseased in some way is not a fair percentage for the whole district.

I should like to express appreciation at the co-operation received from the Ashbourne Urban District Council Public Health Inspector in carrying out meat inspection duties in the Rural area when my Department has been short staffed. Inspections were made by my staff at slaughterhouses in the urban area as a reciprocal arrangement.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Officer has had 495 cattle slaughtered after reacting positively to the tubercular test as part of the National Tuberculosis Erradication scheme and this will no doubt also account for the high incidence of tuberculosis found in cattle slaughtered in this district. The effectiveness of the scheme is reflected in the near total absence of any tuberculosis in animals slaughtered at the four smaller private slaughterhouses.

Unsound food is disposed of by sale to firms making by-products of the meat trades, food for fish on a large trout farm and feeding of dogs at the Local Hunt Kennels.

There are 2 knackers yards in the district and regular visits are made to them.

The report on slaughterhouses required by the Minister under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was submitted during the year, and eventually approved without alteration. The construction Regulations come into force on January 1st 1962, but occupiers of the five slaughterhouses have been making steady progress with structural alterations and all should be complete by this date.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

12 premises were inspected and were found to be infested with rats and 2 with mice. The necessary steps to eradicate the infestations were carried out by the Council at 4 private dwellings, 2 schools, 1 hospital and regular inspections were made at the Council's own refuse disposal tips and sewage treatment plants, and whenever evidence of a rat infestation was found, treatment was given by the Council's part-time Rodent Operator. Routine baiting was also carried out on these premises.

PETROLEUM INSTALLATIONS

47 installations and 3 can stores have been surveyed and by the end of 1960 the majority had brought their premises up to a satisfactory standard. Licencees have been very co-operative in having work done, and no doubt appreciate that any increase in the standards of safety which can be obtained is to their own benefit.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

30 Dealers Licences and Supplementary Licences were issued in accordance with the Regulations.

49 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Bacteriologist 46 were found to be satisfactory, and 1 failed the methylene blue test. Two samples gave positive results to the test for Brucella Abortus organisms.

The new licensing arrangements and supervision of dairies by the Food and Drugs Authority will relieve my staff of some routine work, but liaison is kept with the Derbyshire County Council with regard to milk purveyors in the district.

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to Mr. R.W. Sutton, B.Sc.,F.R.I.C.S.,F.C.S., County Analyst, for the following report :-

"Thirty samples of Food and Drugs were collected in this area by the County Sampling Officer. The samples were all classed as satisfactory.

A bottle of Milk submitted to my department by this authority contained fragments of glass, clearly due to accident after the bottle was capped. There was however, evidence of earlier damage to the rim of the bottle and the producer was cautioned against the continued use of such partially damaged bottles."

Bakehouses

There are now 5 bakehouses in the district and all have been regularly inspected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16)

(a) Sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream under the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947-51.

3 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the sale of pre-packed ice cream. The total number of registered ice cream retailers is now 34. Regular visits have been made to all these.

(b) Preparation of Fried Fish intended for Sale

There are now no fish and chip premises in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Routine inspections of food premises have continued but generally premises are in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING

The number of Council houses completed and occupied up to the end of 1960 is 355, the number approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government up to the 31st December, 1960 is 4.

The total number of dwelling houses including Council houses in the district at the end of 1959 is 3353.

The following table summarises the progress with the construction of Council Houses during 1960.

Parish	Number of Houses in Contract	Number of Houses in Course of Erection	Number of Houses completed	Handed over	Type
Mappleton	4	4	-	-	Trad brick

Private Development

11 dwellings were completed and 4 in course of erection; these include development approved in previous years.

Improvement Grants

A number of enquiries were received in connection with Improvement Grants and those have entailed 112 visits to properties These visits entail considerable time as a detailed inspection of the house is made. The owner is then advised as to the implications of the scheme, as to repairs and possible financial commitments.

In many cases, it has been found necessary to re-design the scheme to make a more efficient use of the space available.

As a result of these inspections 55 schemes were submitted to the Council and approved, 40 being discretionary grants amounting to £6,469.0.0.d. and 15 standard grants amounting to £1,636.0.0d.

Generally speaking, owner/occupiers and the larger estates are the only users of the scheme.

Building and Planning

The total number of plans deposited during the year was 240. Of these 92 required Building Byelaw approval and of the 148 submitted for planning approval 25 were in the Peak Park Area and 123 in the part of the area administered by the Derbyshire County Council.

Planning permission was refused to 16 applications.

The applications included plans for 20 private houses.

FLOODING

Following heavy rain fall on the night of December 3rd/4th 67 houses in the parishes of Clifton, Fenny Bentley, Parwich, Yeaveley, Atlow, Kniveton, Longford, Doveridge and Hartington were flooded to depths varying from 2'0" to a few inches. The amount of rainfall recorded at Cubley was 1.85 inches. Disinfectant was issued to all households, coal was distributed to assist in the drying out of the property and 28 carpets were cleaned and dried.

The main cause of the flooding appeared to be :-

Clifton

The Bentley Brook and River Dove overflowed on the north side of the village due to the exceptional volume of water in the Bentley Brook.

Fenny Bentley

The village stream was blocked and the dam so formed burst and the flood water was unable to enter the Bentley Brook which was already running to capacity and the lower part of the village stream was overgrown with vegetation.

Parwich

The village stream overflowed.

In the other parishes, the properties affected were generally low lying and near to a water course.

HOUSING INSPECTION STATISTICS

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	78
(b) Total number of Council houses inspected (not included in 1(a))	339
(c) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1766
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so as to be unfit for human habitation.	16
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	34

SLUM CLEARANCE

	Houses Demolished	Families Displaced	No. of Persons
Houses unfit for human habitation	5	2	6
As a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) of Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
Under Section 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) of Housing Act, 1957	3	1	8
Under Sections 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Houses improved and undertaking or Demolition Order cancelled	6	-	-

THE CARAVAN SITES CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

This Act came into force late in the year, and while no doubt being a very useful measure of control to sea-side authorities, in this district its use will be limited as there are no holiday sites, and any permanent sites are used by single caravans only.

Many week-end caravaners are attracted by the scenic beauty of parts of the area and usually these caravans are of a good type. It is unfortunate that visitors who have to place their caravans on land wherever they can obtain the farmers permission generally have to "make do" when a more practical and satisfactory way for all concerned would be the setting up of a large site where such caravans could be directed, and where they would find all the facilities which modern society demands.

FACTOTIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I - Inspections

1. Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	159
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-
TOTAL	86	159

2. Cases in which defects were found 6.

Part VIII - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers
Wearing apparel making etc.	28